The production of p-aminoazobenzene from aniline can be achieved through a process that involves several key steps. Firstly, an excess of aniline is reacted with an alkali metal nitrite in a hydrochloric acid medium at temperatures below 100°C, resulting in the formation of a diazoamino compound. This compound is then isomerized in the same medium to produce p-aminoazobenzene. diazotization was made with 1,0 ml of a 40% NaN02 solution in water, the remaining procedure being as before. [0024] The analytical data obtained are summarized in Table D. Example VI[0025] Example I was repeated with n-butyl methacrylate as the additive. Different amounts of this additive were accurately measured into the sample bottles and the diazotization was made with 1,2 ml of a 38,5% NaN02 solution in water. [0026] Analysis of the aniline layer gave the percentage data summarized in Table E. Example VII[0027] Example I was repeated with butadiene as the additive. To this end two sample bottles were charged with aniline and hydrochloric acid, and the content of one of these bottles was then exposed to a stream of butadiene gas at atmospheric pressure during 15 minutes. [0028] On closing the bottle and shaking its content a total of about 2 wt.% of butadiene appeared to have been absorbed. [0029] Subsequently, after adding 1,0 ml of a 40% NaN02 solution in water the further procedure was carried out keeping the bottle tightly closed. [0030] The analytical data obtained are summarized in Table F. 1. A process for the preparation of p-aminoazobenzene which comprises the steps of reacting an excess of aniline with an alkali metal nitrite in a hydrochloric acid medium at a temperature below 100°C, isomerizing the resulting diazoamino compound in the same medium, neutralizing the reaction mixture and separating the resulting aqueous phase from the organic phase which contains the formed p-aminoazobenzene dissolved in aniline, characterized in causing the reaction to proceed in the presence of aThe preparation of p-aminoazobenzene from aniline involves a two-step process, primarily diazotization followed by isomerization. To suppress the formation of unwanted byproducts, such as phenyl anilines and diazo tar, certain additives can be used. In the known process, the reaction is carried out in the presence of elementary oxygen dissolved in the reaction liquid. However, this method has its drawbacks, including explosion hazards. Instead, the invention proposes using a selected compound, present in an amount of at least about 0.1% by weight, based on the aniline. This compound can be chosen from acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, methacrylic acid, alkyl methacrylate with 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical, and butadiene. The reaction proceeds in the presence of this additive to suppress byproduct formation. The process involves reacting an excess of aniline with an alkali metal nitrite in a hydrochloric acid medium at a temperature below 100°C. The resulting diazoamino compound is then isomerized in the same medium. Finally, the reaction mixture is neutralized and separated into two phases: an aqueous phase containing the p-aminoazobenzene dissolved in aniline, and an organic phase. Alternatively, the diazotization step can be carried out without additives, although the use of inhibiting compounds during this stage may be necessary to prevent unwanted byproduct formation.The use of inhibiting additives in the production of p-aminobenzene has been found to be crucial in achieving optimal results. The amount of additive used is critical, with amounts higher than 20% by weight having little effect and potentially detrimental to the economy of the process. A preferred range for the additive is between 0.5 to 10% by weight, based on the aniline. Using a compound selected from the group consisting of acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, methacrylic acid, alkyl methacrylate with 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical, and butadiene, in an amount of at least about 0.1% by weight, based on the aniline. ================================== In order to prepare p-aminoazobenzene, a process involving reacting excess aniline with an alkali metal nitrite in a hydrochloric acid medium below 100°C is first conducted. Subsequently, the resulting diazoamino compound is isomerized within the same medium. The reaction mixture is then neutralized and separated into two phases: an aqueous phase containing p-aminoazobenzene dissolved in aniline and an organic phase. The described process includes a key step of adding a specific additive, such as butadiene, to enhance the formation of desired products while minimizing by-products. The optimal amount of this additive is crucial for achieving controlled results without compromising safety concerns. Previous methods have been proposed using elementary oxygen or Friedel-Crafts catalysts; however, these approaches often come with limitations in controlling by-product formation and associated risks. The invention proposes utilizing certain additives to suppress by-product formation during the preparation process. By maintaining a specified range of conditions, such as temperature and reaction time, it is possible to minimize the occurrence of problematic products like phenyl anilines and diazo tar while ensuring safety without resorting to using oxygen or catalysts that could pose hazards. The process is characterized by causing isomerization to occur in the presence of a selected compound from acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, methacrylic acid, alkyl methacrylate with 1-4 carbon atoms, and butadiene in an amount of at least 0.196 by weight based on aniline. The preparation of p-amino benzene involves two main steps. First, diazotization of aniline occurs in a hydrochloric acid medium, resulting in the formation of diphenyl triazine as a diazoamino compound. This compound undergoes rearrangement and isomerization to produce p-amino azobenzene and ortho compounds. The presence of inhibiting additives during this stage is crucial due to the occurrence of unwanted side reactions such as phenyl anilines and tar formation. The use of additives can be limited to a specific range, with amounts exceeding 20% being detrimental to the process economy. After neutralization, p-aminobenzene can be recovered from the aniline solution or further processed in solution. This results in a high-quality aniline solution suitable for direct catalytic hydrogenation to p-phenylene diamine, a critical starting material for aromatic polyamides. TABLE A the reaction mixture is prepared with aniline, hydrochloric acid, and an additive such as acrylonitrile or butadiene. The diazotization process involves reacting the aniline solution with a nitrite salt in the presence of water. The resulting diazoamino compound is then isomerized in the same medium, which can be achieved by adding a solvent like methacrylic acid. To improve the yield and purity of p-aminoazobenzene, certain additives such as alkyl methacrylates or butadiene can be incorporated into the reaction mixture at a concentration ranging from 0.1% to 10%, based on the aniline. The isomerization process is typically carried out at temperatures below 100°C, and the resulting organic phase is separated from the aqueous phase containing the p-aminoazobenzene. The addition of certain additives can help suppress the formation of unwanted byproducts like phenyl anilines and diazo tar. For example, using an additive such as acrylonitrile or butadiene can reduce the risk of explosion hazards associated with the use of oxygen-dissolved liquids in the reaction mixture.The present process involves inducing a reaction in the presence of a specific compound, selected from acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, methacrylic acid, and butadiene, at an amount of least about 0.1% by weight, based on the aniline. The preparation of p-aminobenzene is carried out in two stages. In the first stage, diazotization of aniline with nitrite occurs in a hydrochloric acid medium, forming diphenyl triazine as a diazoamino compound. This compound is then rearranged or isomerized to form p-amino azobenzene and a small amount of its ortho compound. The synthesis of p-aminazobenzene involves a series of reactions, starting with the diazotization of aniline to form diazonium salt Q. ================================== Reaction of P (Aniline) with acetic anhydride to form Q (Acetanilide). ## Step 1: Aniline reacted with Acetic Anhydride Aniline react with Acetic Anhydride to produce acetanilide. This reaction involve condensation between the amino group of aniline and the carbonyl group of acetic anhydride. ## Step 2: Bromination of Q (Acetanilide) to form R (p-Bromoacetanilide). Brominated Acetanilide with Bromine. This reaction involve substitution of the amino group by bromo group. ## Step 3: Acid hydrolysis of R (p-Bromoacetanilide) to form S (p-Bromoaniline). The final product is p-bromoaniline, which then undergo diazo coupling with aniline to produce p-aminazobenzene.The electrophilic aromatic substitution reaction involves the reaction of a diazonium salt with an activated aromatic compound, resulting in the formation of p-aminoazobenzene. This reaction typically occurs under cold conditions to prevent decomposition of the diazonium salt. Reactants and Products The taxability of controlled or professional income setup in India is a crucial aspect to consider. Non-Resident individuals are only taxed on income earned or received in India, or income that accrues or arises in the country. ================================== Tax exemptions need to be identified for specific types of income. The total income for each residential status should be calculated by applying relevant taxability rules. Short-term capital gains on sale of shares Short-term capital gains are taxable for all three categories: Resident and Ordinary Resident, Resident but Not Ordinarily Resident, and Non-Resident. The assumption is that the sale occurred in India or the gains accrued or arose in India. Business income from Germany The business income received from Germany is taxable for both Resident and Ordinary Resident, as well as Resident but Not Ordinarily Resident. However, it's not taxable for Non-Resident individuals since the business is controlled from India. Dividend and rent from Japan/London Dividends and rent earned outside India are not taxable for Resident and Ordinary Resident individuals. However, the remittance of these funds to India through banking channels does not affect their taxability. Dividend from RP Ltd., an Indian Company The dividend received from an Indian company is exempt from tax under Section 10(34) up to a certain limit. However, it's now taxable in the hands of the recipient, making it taxable for all three categories. Agricultural income from land in Gujarat Agricultural income from land in Gujarat is exempt from tax under Section 10(1), and therefore not included in total income for any category.

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